RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

O. R. & N. CO.

EXCURSIONS.

Season of 1884.

STEAMER WIDE WEST

WIDE WEST will leave Ash-st wharf for Astoria and way landings at 7 A.M. on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and for Portland at 5 P.M. on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

WIDE WEST will touch at St Helens, Rainier, Kalama, Castle Rock, Woodland, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal, Cape Horn, Camas, Lewis River, Martin's Bluff and Stevenson. Excursion tickets from Portland to Stevenson and return, $2.50; good until July 31.

PUGET SOUND AND VICTORIA.

DAILY PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Ash-street wharf daily at 6:45 A.M. Connects at Portland with Northern Pacific Express.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria:

Round Trip Tickets to Tacoma and Return $15 00
Round Trip Tickets to Seattle and Return 20 00
Portland to Victoria 30 00
Passage to Victoria or Portland, including Meals and Berth 10 00

Tickets for sale and baggage checked at the office, No. 124 First-st, corner Morrison-st, Portland, and at the Company's Office at Tacoma.

H. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Ash-street dock.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

2?8 MILES.

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY ROUTE running THROUGH trains between

Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

REMEMBER

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Is the Only Line Running

PASSENGER TRAINS

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

PALATIAL DINING CARS, (meals 75c)

LUXURIANT DAY COACHES,

EMIGRANT SLEEPERS, (free of charge)

FROM

WASHINGTON AND OREGON POINTS

TO THE EAST.

See That Your Tickets Read

VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

& ST PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS

And Thereby Avoid Change of Cars.

Leave Portland at 1:40 A.M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis 7:45 P.M. fourth day.
Connections made at St. Paul and Minneapolis with all points East, South and West.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Leave Portland 0 R & N Boat 6:30 P.M. connecting with O.R.& N. Co's New Tacoma 8:45 P.M. connecting with O.R. & N. Co's Express Train.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Portland.
J. W. CASWELL, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Portland.
A. J. MAXWELL, Ticket Agt., Ash-street dock.

Oregon & California R. R Co

On and after June 28, 1884, trains will run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and ASHLAND

Mail Train LEAVE ARRIVE

Portland ..... 8 00 A M ..... Ashland ..... 6 30 P M
Ashland ..... 6 45 P M ..... Portland ..... 5 00 A M

Express Train.

Portland ..... 5 00 P M ..... McMinnville ..... 8 00 P M
McMinnville ..... 5 15 A M ..... Portland ..... 8 00 A M

Connect at Ashland with stages for Jacksonville, Medford, Linkville, Yreka, Redding, Red Bluff and Shasta.

Close connections made at Roseburg with stages for Coos Bay, Coquille City and Myrtle Point.

Passengers for Eastern points should purchase tickets via Portland, Dalles and Huntington.

Freight delivered at company's depot, Portland, daily, except Sunday, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Local freight for Albany and Corvallis leaves Portland at 7:30 A.M. daily, except Sunday.

Through freight for Albany and Corvallis leaves Portland at 4:30 P.M. daily, except Sunday.

Freight for Eastern points received daily at company's depot, Portland, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Sunday.

WEST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND, MERIDIAN AND AIRLIE.

Leave Portland at 8:45 A.M. ..... Arrive at Portland at 5:00 P.M.

Through tickets to all points on Narrow Gauge Division and Southern Pacific Railroad for sale by the O. & C. R. R. Co. and at reduced rates.

General Offices—Cor. Front and H Streets, Portland.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Gen'l Manager. A. L. STOKES, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

TO THE CASCADES BY WATER.

Steamer Lee leaves Ash-st. wharf daily except Sunday, at 7 A.M., connecting at Portland with the

MULTNOMAH FALLS.

Round Trip Tickets

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Train leaves Portland O. & L. Depot at 8:30 A.M.
Steamer Multnomah leaves Portland at 10:30 A.M.
Leave Multnomah Falls at 4:30 P.M.
Arrive at Portland at 6:30 P.M.

Excursion tickets, good on these days only, for sale at the office of the company, corner First and Ash streets, and on board the steamer.

Tickets to be called for at Freight and Passage Office, corner First and Ash streets.

A. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Ash-street dock.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 11 A.M.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A.M.
Oregon, Monday, July 7	State of California, Thursday, July 3
State of California, Tuesday, July 15	Columbia, Tuesday, July 8
Columbia, Thursday, July 24	Oregon, Saturday, July 12
State of California, Friday, July 25	Columbia, Friday, July 18
Columbia, Wednesday, July 30	Oregon, Monday, July 28
Oregon, Monday, August 4	State of California, Saturday, August 2

Rates reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash-st wharf 7:30 A.M. daily.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 5:30 P.M.

Mail leaves Portland daily at 8:30 A.M.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Chicago 4:30 P.M. fourth day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Huntington 6:30 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Spokane Falls 7:30 A.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Walla Walla 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Dayton 5:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Lewiston 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Colfax 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Pendleton 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Baker City 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at La Grande 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Umatilla 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at The Dalles 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Shaniko 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Prineville 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Redmond 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Bend 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Silver Lake 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Lakeview 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Klamath Falls 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Ashland 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Roseburg 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Eugene 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Albany 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Corvallis 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Salem 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Oswego 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Gresham 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Troutdale 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Cascade Locks 6:00 P.M. next day.

Through Express Train leaves Portland at 10:00 A.M. daily, arrives at Hood River

The Daily Oregonian

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1884

LOGAN'S LETTER

As General Logan remarks in beginning his letter it is but a "party usage" of which he avails himself in writing a letter at all yet the party will be glad that there is such a usage, and that the candidate for the vice presidency has taken the occasion of accepting the nomination to say so many sensible things in discussing the platform

In his effort to be brief rather than to amplify, General Logan has hit the salient truths of the situation on some points quite as well as, if not better than Mr Blaine did, though Mr Blaine sacrificed everything to completeness Perhaps the grammarians may find some cause to complain of the letter though we find nothing that is not made clear as to meaning. Some of the sentences are wonderfully replete with both meaning and suggestion as when the writer says "We stand aloof in our circumstances our forces, our possibilities and our aspirations" As a description of the country's resources, this strikes us as something quite as good as any of the grammarians can do It is a pleasant fact, and one worth calling attention to now and then, that there is hardly a legitimate necessity of a civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several states and territories, and it is a rather neat and forcible way of putting it, to say that our form of government is so entirely unique among the nations of the world as to make it entirely absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic system and those of other governments and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them" There is the same sense of pride in our country and all that pertains to it which is so marked a feature in the Blaine letter.

Those who stated a few days ago that the letter would be mainly devoted to soldier interests guessed wide of the fact Logan is well enough known by the soldiers and ex soldiers to need no letters of promise from him to them as a class, and he finds four lines sufficient for his purpose in saying that the country should not forget its obligations to its defenders The country certainly will not forget these obligations so long as General Logan lives and those most concerned are perfectly well aware of this they have been given several unmistakable assurances, and they will do all in their power to keep Logan in the front, where his voice will carry force with it, as it did when he was at the front on horseback. There is no need to worry about the soldier vote. Logan owes his lasting renown to that one grand act of his life that placed him with the soldiers and eventually at the head of them They have kept him at the front ever since and always will. That one act which took him out of the democratic party and wiped out a record that was bad because it was of a piece with democracy was what they he said to account for the presence of his name on the ticket to-day It was prompted by the best impulse within him, and the better impulses have controlled him ever since, leading him through battles and onward to statesmanship that will compare favorably with any No ancient elsewhere would let the fact that Logan once favored the return of runaway negroes stand to his credit as against one hour of his fighting or one utterance since the war, and the political enemies who have been harping upon the old string are already retiring with the grammarians having found themselves among a generation familiar with Logan and his record, and quite satisfied with the acts of the one and the summing up of the other

The latter speaks out in favor of educating the masses. General Logan has long cherished plans for accomplishing general education more satisfactorily than has been possible in some of the states and favored, at one time the application of money collected in taxes on distilled liquors to this purpose He would even go so far as to provide work for his old enemies the grammarians

THE GOODY GOODS

George William Curtis and Carl Schurz met the other bolters from the republican party at the University Club heater in New York yesterday, and resolved that since both parties are bad, they will support the worst They also resolved that the country should be run by its best men, and further resolved that they were the best men. They then generously proceeded to point out to the blind, but deluded and otherwise incompetent people of the country (those not in the little University Club theater) that Cleveland should be made president The exact number present is not given, though it is fair to suppose that all the bolters were there notice having been given far and wide and invitations sent. There will be no riffraff to look after in this party, since all are leaders, and it will be no small part of the amusement afforded by the campaign to see them lead each other and command each other Captain Codman of Massachusetts can command awhile then General Schurz may step to the front, as this regiment of officers goes through the struggle, holding the democratic party up by the tail when it comes to the bad places, and trying to crowd the republicans off the sidewalk This meeting though unimportant, was really one of the most interesting episodes of the political season thus far. The men who assembled there and resolved their wise little resolutions are noted for being very, very good They are known to be better than any other men in the country. In fact their superiority was their reason for meeting, and is their bond of union It is one of the glorious privileges of our country to thus meet and tell the poor scribe outside, under the windows, what to do to be let in and sanctified.

W E. Curtis, now Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who has been made secretary to the commission to visit South America in the interests of our commercial relations has been managing editor of the *Inter Ocean* for several years, and first gained prominence by traveling through the south a dozen years ago or thereabouts, and writing accounts of southern outrages. Like Governor Pierce of Dakota, he used his newspaper opportunity to in every way and upon all occasions urge the renomination of President Arthur

Colonel John A. Martin, who was nominated for governor by the republicans of Kansas last week, is one of the best men of his State, and has for a number of years been an active republican and a member for Kansas of the republican national committee He was elected secretary of the committee at the last meeting attended by Chairman Jewell, and served until the late reorganization His nomination was the strongest one that could possibly have been made in Kansas He is a warm friend personally, as well as politically, of both Blaine and Logan.

The Mormons are said to be more impudent than ever, and are actively engaged spreading their power in Idaho, Wyoming and New Mexico Under such circumstances it is evident that the day of pretending to destroy this relic of barbarism by inserting an anti-polygamy plank in a political platform is past There should be acts that have a meaning, and there seems to be but one way to destroy it and that is for congress to abolish the present territorial organization and establish a new territorial government which will forever exclude polygamy.

The death of James Reilly of New York from the bite of a prairie rattlesnake has excited profound interest in medical scientific circles in that city. The main peculiarity of the case are, first, that a man whose business for twenty-five years has been the handling, "taming" and exhibiting of snakes should be bitten at all, [illegible] the supposed infallible anti-

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Philadelphia *Times*, a protection organ whose editor was so alarmed at the election of Speaker Carlisle that he issued a call for General Grant "the man on horseback," to save the country, says that there can be no issue on the question of tariff agitation in this campaign because there is no conflict revealed between the republicans and the democrats in their platforms. "Both are distinctly pledged to revise it on substantially the same basis The republican party 'pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus by such methods as will relieve the tax payer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country The democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests and in such a way as not to injure any domestic industries' Free traders also practically stand up on the same platform | Not long ago Charles Francis Adams Jr said that while he was in favor of free trade as an ultimate end no fair minded man could fail to recognize the fact that the government had invited the investment of a vast amount of capital in manufacturing enterprises, and that good faith required that no sudden change of policy should be made that would impair its value The protected interests according to his view have acquired something in the nature of vested rights which the government now must guard It appears, therefore that practically so far as the tariff is concerned both parties together with the reasonable free traders, are in favor of substantially the same thing No member of either party whose opinions are entitled to consideration, attempts to justify the monumental folly of taxing the people $100,000,000 a year in excess of the needs of the government But on the other hand all admit that the tariff should be reformed so as to reduce the surplus and without injury to laborers or the vested rights of capital

While there is nothing in the present attitude of political parties to disturb manufacturers, labor troubles continue and wages tend downward The wages of cotton operatives at Columbus, Ga have been reduced 10 per cent, and the men have accepted the change without preparing to resist by a strike The situation of the Ohio miners is becoming desperate and may yet result in outbreaks and bloodshed They are still out, and the places are being filled by Italians, imported for this purpose and offering a very cheap form of labor The great coal combination in Pennsylvania contemplates the suspension of operations during August, and possibly September and if this is done, the miners in that state, who have usually been the most unhappy, restless and miserable of all the laborers in this country, will become more restless and miserable According to the last census they receive on an average $525 a year They are not steadily employed because, if they were the consumers of coal would not be compelled to pay the producers so much for necessary fuel

We have no doubt as we have frequently said within the past few months that the combined producers of coal as well as the manufacturing generally are the chief beneficiaries of the protective tariff From the report to the census bureau by its special agent Mr Swank we learn that in 1880 the capital invested in the manufacture of Bessemer steel returned a profit of 67 per cent During the year 1870 in more than six hundred mechanical and manufacturing industries the excess of the product over the total cost of labor and material was $908 313 855, which was a profit of 45 7 per cent on the whole amount of capital invested The stimulus which production has given to manufactures has compelled sharp competition and this has enforced a reduction of wages The statistics of the iron trade show that in 1870 the average earnings of an iron worker were $552 per annum or a little over ten dollars a week In 1880 they had sunk to an average of $398 per annum or about seven dollars per week The employment of idle laborers in times of business depression is now one of the most difficult problems

The war tariff has been maintained up to the present time in spite of the efforts of both parties to reduce it by a combination of its natural enemies with its natural friends Prudhon has said that no one is less democratic than the people In the middle ages the people always sided against the barons and with the prince in a like manner now the people side with the capitalists from whom they receive their daily wages regarding them as benefactors, but complain of the extortions of merchants and market men, though the latter are compelled to sell high owing to the transportation and customs duties which the modern barons impose But at the present time both of the political parties have the support of many of the manufacturers in their laudable purpose to reduce the tariff taxes The manufacturers have been stilling each other with competition in the home market because of the stimulus to production which the tariff has given and living from hand to mouth where they were not actually falling behind battling all the time with their operatives over the question of a few cents more or less in the rate of wages The Manufacturers Tariff Reform League, which assembled in New York city a short time since, stated the needs of a large and increasing number of industries in these words

"The manufacturers of the United States are now in a position where they must command larger markets. The markets of the world alone are sufficient to give relief to their intensified means of production Glutted by overproduction and unconsumption, their narrow markets are now supplemented by the auction room and the sheriff's sale. All the high wages paid to our workmen, held up as a cause for leaving alone the existing tariff do not bring money into their pouches or bread into their baskets so long as they have no work to perform They will remain idle a large part of the year if they do not get free raw materials to work with. Free raw materials give cheap subsidiary materials to all manufacturers and will open the world's trade to them make the United States the world's factory the ocean once more the highway of the United States and the stars and stripes swept by the breezes of all the seas of the world No grander statesmanship whose main policy consists in profligate squandering of all immense surplus arising from overburdened taxpayers is required to obtain these ends, but a simple reform of our tariff a tariff based upon business principles, a tariff which in giving relief to the industries of the country, would likewise relieve the taxpayer from unnecessary burdens

Both the parties have failed—the republicans in the last congress and the democrats in this to make a satisfactory reduction of the tariff And we think that the Philadelphia *Times* is right in saying that no political party as a party can be trusted to adjust such delicate business problems as are mixed up in the tariff for the sufficient reason that it is not a political or a party matter It is purely a matter of business of calculation and study, and careful disinterested discrimination and we never shall or can obtain an equable satisfactory and successful tariff until we learn to separate this important subject from partisan discussion

The poor little town of Belknap has had nothing but bad luck since its founder, General Howell "went broke" and could not pay the men opening up a road to the Coeur d Alene mines It was the first boomed of all the railroad towns, and rushed itself forward to the dignity of a bank, several hotels a postoffice and hundreds of houses of which but five are now left This will probably 'knock out' the town and give all the eastern business of supplying the mines to Thompson's Falls six miles down the road from the burned town of Belknap This surviving town has displayed an amount of energy sufficient to found an empire, and is now waiting patiently to find out more particularly why it is there at all The mines are waiting for capital, and outside traders are waiting for the mines The claims now owned by men who can afford to work them are yielding plenty of gold, as appears from all accounts, but this kind of success does not make the demand for supplies that easy placer digging would have made, and the easy placer diggings were what Belknap and all the other places were making from impecunious prospectors and locators then the Portland merchants ought to have arrangements made to send in from the west all that is required. It will be a substantial trade by another year though so far as the business is concerned now the unfortunate town of Belknap will not be seriously missed by anybody except the unhappy adventurers who hoped to make their fortunes by building there

There is nothing in either party platform about the policy of ruining the Yellowstone National park yet it is clear that the contesting of this pleasure resort is one of the most perplexing questions of a purely national character now demanding attention The governments connection with it since its formal opening seems to consist mainly in giving somebody exclusive privileges and so many exclusive privileges have been given out that the private individuals are all the time quarrelling in their efforts to grab all that can be grabbed Superintendent Conger is at outs with Assistant Superintendent Henderson and Manager Hobart is charged with making money by killing the park game and selling to the hotel Then Hobart turns on Conger with the charge of making money by letting out horses belonging to the improvement company The complication is so serious that it will call for an additional letter from each candidate if the United States purposes in running a great national bear garden and letting out special privileges

The opposing views of prohibition are presented in the August number of the *North American Review*, by Neal Dow and Dio Lewis Anglo civilization says Dr Lewis staggers under strong drink" Although vices cannot be punished by law, which only reaches crime crime's play but a small part in demoralizing the race Gluttony injures the race more in a day than forgery in a century yet gluttony cannot be punished by law while forgery even though no harm results may be punished Legislation that ignores this distinction between vice and crime must prove a muddle and a failure We have made many laws against vices prescribing severe penalties We have repealed all these laws or allowed them to die and be forgotten, but no legislature has ever opened a law against crime

Butler is the great American Sphynx Come to think of it he looks like a sphynx—a kind of cockeyed political sphynx He has gone to his home in Lowell where they make so much patent medicine in order to get himself in condition for talking with he interviewers, and when he does once more turn himself loose upon the country there will be trouble somewhere. probably in New York

James W Clark, whose appointment as collector of customs at Corpus Christi was announced yesterday is better known as Hell and Texas Clark" He was chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department under commissioner Raum and had previously been postmaster of Galveston

Advertisements such as "Wants" "Help Wanted," "To Let For Sale," etc, will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion five cents per line thereafter No insertion for less than 25 cents and CASH must be paid at the counter No bill for collection less than 30 cents

Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line All transient advertising payable in advance

MARRIED

In this city July 8 by Rev Geo W Izer M G Lyman to Miss M L Williams

DIED

At Brownsville July 20 [illegible] Archibald a native of Ireland Lori March 17 1884 leaving a large family

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—W E WOOD Room 3 I Ainsworth block.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for August, at Ware' Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

NURSE GIRL WANTED AT 619 STREET Apply between 10 and 4

WANTED A GOOD NURSE IN THE COUNTRY APPLY at 185 E 20th street

WANTED—GOOD ADVERTISING CANVASSER Apply to BLOCH'S Job Printing

SINGLE HORSE BUGGY WANTED MUST BE Cheap or good A horse Cash or Cash in [illegible]

FOR ADOPTION A BOY ABOUT FIVE YEARS OLD Enquire at 64 North 1st that bet Davis & Yamhill

LET THE LEADER MAKE ALL WOOL dresses to order and pants to [illegible]

A NEW SECOND-HAND PIANO CHEAP AT GARDNER BROS 106 1st between Yamhill and Taylor

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT BOEHLER & CHASE'S 171 Morrison street

DRINK PEUNYROYAL TEA FOR FEMALE [illegible] and Pennyroyal Pills Sold by druggists

ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.—WE CHEERfully do that others have failed to make no correct charge Office 23 1 2 Front that bet First and Second

FOR RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF TELEPHONE building 2 corner Second and Ankeny Inquire at Telephone office

AT ONCE—TWO GOOD MEN WANTED TO sell great staple article Call at 209 First bet Ash and Pine GILL & CO

$6000 OR MORE TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty Private parties only need apply 64 Grand Ave Upstairs Oregonian office

LOST—BRACELET SMALL GOLD SET WITH turquoise on Jefferson bet 9th and 10th Liberal reward if left at Pacific Hotel or at 209 10th

FOR RENT NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS with use of bath Apply at 238 Fifth street bet Salmon and Main

THE PEARL BRICK BUILDING NOW OCcupied by White Gridley & Co Nos 91 and 93 Front bet Ash and Pine MARTIN WINCH Agent for Ash

GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO general housework in a family, house or hotel Address M S care Oregonian

$1650 SECURES A GOOD OPENING FOR any man TOOGATE & STOKES 115 Market st

$1000 HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE best wood yards in the city Apply at LOGUE'S Saloon 3d and Ankeny

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS IN SE PORTLAND at twelve hundred dollars per lot These lots are worth $1500 EE JAMES & CO 137 Front st

FOR SALE—A SIDE BAR SINGLE HARness with harness etc Price and terms easy LOEBER'S Club Stables Fourteenth st Portland

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE OAKLAND DOmestic [illegible] for Portland property Inquire of D O OTHAT cor 1st and Ash

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FIVE ROOMED cottage modern improvements almost new Inquire at Twentieth and B or of JOHN SLIGHTY at Second Mole at Oswego Wagon

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW rooms with every modern convenience at reduced prices to gentlemen No 305 Seventh st near Taylor References exchanged

$500. GOOD PAYING BUSINESS IN A growing and promising city suitable reasons for selling J K DAVIS & CO 171 Fourth street

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH TEARS duration as traveling salesman or clerk in a hardware house Good references give Address J C care Oregonian

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN TOWN OR on Robin on Hill road purse containing a small sum of money and a ring Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the store of R W & Short ner 67 Morris st

A BIG SHOW NIAGARA MILLS AGENTS Stamps—On or about the 1st inst I will distribute in five minutes the which was wrecked on the Big Bend in We have samples of 250 different kinds Parties [illegible] a saving of $10 upon each shoe that is to the regular price of ten to a dozen days of [illegible] will be given to the one [illegible] on first working days from this date Samples [illegible] price of 50 cts Remit by P O [illegible] Office 10 [illegible]

ROOMS TO LET—Suite or single, 82 Multnomah block, 84 cor Sherlock and First sts

Found on my premises a [illegible] and [illegible] Inquire at [illegible] cor Shattuck and Olive Asterlin

For Rent The three story building N E corner of Third and Ash just remodeled containing seventy two rooms, suitable for hotel or lodging house now ready for occupancy Possession immediate Inquire of SMITH & WOOD WARD & Washington sts

FOR SALE.

A FIVE-ACRE TRACT situated on the hill southwest and adjoining the city of Portland Affords beautiful building sites overlooking the city and surroundings; stream of spring water running through the tract Seldom is offered an opportunity to secure a location for a home on the high grounds with pure air and water grand view, delightful surroundings, and within easy distance of street cars and business center For particulars address H. R. W., care P O BOX 587 city

CIGARETTES

MR A J CLOUTIER WILL ACCOMMODATE A few gentlemen with private lessons in [illegible] and earlier part of the day 149½ Ash bet 1st and 2d

CORNER LOT OR 10 ACRES

Will be sold cheap. Lot 15, W part of Portland 10 acres well cultivated, for an adjoining Eat Portland. Address "Bargain," care Oregonian office.

Portland Box Factory.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & Co. All orders promptly filled. Factory Webfoot's Saw Mill Office 5 Washington st, 2d floor

PORTLAND MECHANICS' FAIR Oct 9 to 25th, 1884 R W ALLEN Superintendent

NEW TO-DAY.

A JOINT CONCERT GIVEN BY PORTLAND Band and Red Men's Band at Band Hall corner S W cha[illegible] and Ash streets WEDNESDAY EVENING JULY 23 1884 Tickets [illegible] Reserved seats 75 cents For sale at [illegible] Morrison [illegible] Ash [illegible] Ankeny [illegible] Ash [illegible] Ankeny [illegible] Ash [illegible] Ankeny

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

L N GILMAN GILMAN & CO., C. M. STEVENS.

CTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No 49 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.
UCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FURNI
a firm General Merchandise, Horses, Carts, Bug
etc. REGULAR SALE DAYS Tuesdays
days at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
uctioneer & Commission Merchant
First and Pine,
esday and Thursday, Furniture & Misc. sale,
ednesday, Wool Estate Sale.
nday Tattersall's Sale.

AUCTION SALE.
ock of Furniture, Bedding, Stoves, Tin-
ware, Crockery and Glassware.
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fruit mill machinery & specialty, rubber and leather
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corner of Clay up stairs. 4[illegible]
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Daily Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING JULY 23 1884

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND July 22 7.27 P M

Local Observer	Time	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Rain	State
Last 8 Hours		The Dyer		then	fall	of
					Inches	weather
	2 PM	29.97	65	N	00	Thrtg
	5 PM	29.98	68	Calm	00	Clo cy
	8 PM	29.98	68	NW	00	Clear
	11 PM	29.92	64	N	00	Clear
	2 AM	29.90	59	NW	00	Clear
	5 AM	29.91	59	NW	00	Clear
	8 AM	29.93	61	W	00	Clo cy

Barometer 29.97 Sea 29.97

Arrival and Departure of Mail and Passenger Trains.
Arrive from and depart for points East and West as follows:

Arrive from	Arrive	Depart for	Depart
Kalama	7:00 A M	Kalama	8:00 A M
Kalama	5:00 P M	Kalama	6:00 P M
Sheridan	5:00 P M	Sheridan	8:00 A M
Huntington	10:00 A M	Huntington	6:00 P M
Walla Walla	10:00 A M	Walla Walla	6:00 P M
Ashland	10:00 A M	Ashland	6:00 P M
Roseburg	10:00 A M	Roseburg	6:00 P M
Salem	10:00 A M	Salem	6:00 P M
Salem	5:00 P M	Salem	8:00 A M
Corvallis	5:00 P M	Corvallis	8:00 A M
Yaquina	5:00 P M	Yaquina	8:00 A M
Astoria	7:00 A M	Astoria	8:00 A M
Astoria	5:00 P M	Astoria	6:00 P M

CITY.

A COUNCILMAN.—A disgraceful affair to the committee room adjoining the council chamber yesterday. Major Sears late chief of the fire department, and Councilman Lownsdale, were the auditors of a number of very uncomplimentary remarks made by the city government's calling it rotten, and telling him that one of the councilmen was a liar, joining and Major Sears in the room and seated himself at the table. Councilman Adams to whom he addressed himself, and called him a liar. Mr Adams told Sears to go home and he would not pay any more attention to him. Sears calling

The Daily Oregonian

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1884.

IMPROVEMENT OF TIDE-LANDS.

WARRENSBURG, Clatsop Co., July 18, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The improvement of the tide-lands around the mouth of the Columbia river, by diking, is receiving marked attention since it was put to a practical test about five years ago, by the construction of nearly seven miles of dike, thereby reclaiming 225 acres of land.

I have been over this tract several times since the dike was built, and have witnessed from time to time the wonderful effects of cultivation upon this tide-land soil, and have become so thoroughly convinced that in these lands there lies, undeveloped, such a vast amount of agricultural wealth, that the thought came to me of giving to your numerous readers, particularly to those now seeking homes in this great northwest a general idea of the methods employed, and the results thus far reached, in this new and promising enterprise.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. D. K. Warren I have been allowed to use his notes, on file, in answer to inquiries made by the commissioner of agriculture. The information given, therefore, will be such as has been gained by an observation of over thirty years in this locality and a practical experience of years in reclaiming said lands. And it is but just to say that for the eminent practical ability and indefatigable energy of Mr. Warren, the flat lands near the mouth of the Columbia would be in about the same condition to-day, as when that noble old river

"Heard no sound save her own dashings."

As I sit looking out upon a tract of over 300 acres of smiling meadow, luxuriant fields of grain and vegetables, and peaceful flocks and herds quietly grazing in rich pasture, I think of the same area of land, but a few years ago, periodically covered with water to the depth of from one to three feet, having the appearance of a great gulf or bay, and the pictures are so in contrast as to be simply marvelous.

CHARACTER OF THE LANDS.

Tide lands in this vicinity may be divided into two general classes in respect to the character of the soil.

First—Those which border on rivers, small streams and bays.

Second—Those which lie farther in and adjacent to the high lands, and around the heads of tide sloughs.

The first class consists of a stiff muck formed by the sediment and "wash" of rivers, and augmented annually by the decomposition of vegetable matter which grows upon the soil. It contains, also, a small percentage of sand, forming altogether what is generally known as clay lands.

This surface deposit is from three to four feet in depth, and rests upon a sub-soil of slate-colored clay of a depth not accurately determined.

The second class is commonly called "beaver-dam," and consists entirely of decomposed vegetable matter, or peat.

These tide lands have an average elevation of about one foot above ordinary high tide, the mean rise of which is about six and one-half feet. This rise is sometimes increased by southerly—winter storms from four to four and one-half feet, or more than three feet above the surface of the land.

CONSTRUCTION OF DIKES.

The first dikes built by Mr. Warren are ten feet on the base, the sides sloping up at an angle of about forty-five degrees, until a height of five feet is reached, leaving the top about four feet in width. They are constructed from materials adjacent, which is cut on each side, at a distance of about two feet from the base of the dike, and of sufficient width and depth to furnish the requisite amount of material. It is found to be unnecessary to remove the turf from the surface on which the dike is constructed.

One great difficulty in the tide lands, and one which at first seemed to present a serious obstacle in the way of success, is that numerous

SLOUGHS OR THIS STREAMS

Cross the surface, some of which are wide and deep. These require strong dams in order to resist the greater pressure arising from the increased depth of water at these points. The dike of which we are speaking covers in these streams a length of 1,000 feet, and of an average depth of eight feet. After some experimenting it was found that these dams were best constructed of the same material with the addition of sufficient brush to bind the mass together. No planks or piles are necessary. In fact, they would be a useless expenditure of time and money. The dam of the seven deer was about forty-five feet wide in the bed of the stream and twenty feet at the surface. Upon this as a foundation is constructed the dike as before described.

SIDE GATES.

In or adjacent to the large sloughs are placed box or sluice-ways and tide gates. These boxes are constructed of plank eighteen inches wide and three inches thick. The bottom being two of these planks in width, resting on and securely spiked to cross-timbers well jointed. One plank set up edgewise for each side, and the top covered with the same material, cut and set crosswise to the structure; the whole being well spiked together and placed from five to seven feet below the surface.

At the outer end of each box is the gate, which is hung at the top with wooden hinges placed about three feet above the box, and holding it in a vertical position, so that when the tide comes in the gate is forced against the end of the box, closing it tightly, and preventing the water from passing through. If by accident a chestnut or a brook should come in the dike, allowing any considerable amount of water to overflow, these gates would allow it to run out freely at low tide, thus causing very little damage, as the break could be repaired before the next high tide.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The average cost of constructing dikes similar to those under consideration, reckoning wages at $2 per day, is about $7 per rod, with an additional expense of 25 cents per cubic yard for filling the sloughs.

The cost per acre for reclaiming the lands in this vicinity is from five to ten dollars, always estimated in tracts from one hundred to several thousand acres and the expense of keeping the two miles of dike now built as not thus far exceeded $3 per annum, and this sum has been principally in account of the bare whip of muskrats, from which, however, very little trouble is anticipated.

We have thus far spoken only of dikes through the first class of lands. The cost of building and maintaining dikes through the beaver dam or peat lands would be considerably greater, since the surface material is of a light, porous nature which attracts and settles by the process of decomposition. But it is seldom necessary to construct dikes through this class of lands, for the location, as before described renders it unnecessary to build through them; the heavier or clay soil being invariably found along the front or bayou lines of the bays and rivers.

Mr. D. K. Warren, in company with his brother, S. C. Warren, are now constructing a dike which will reclaim, when completed, a tract of over 600 acres, lying opposite the tract already described. This dike is fourteen feet wide on the base, and built up semi-elliptical in form. It is expected that several others adjoining will soon commence building from each end of this, making a continuous dike, when finished, of nearly five miles, and reclaiming over 2,000 acres of land.

CULTIVATION OF RECLAIMED LANDS.

The method of cultivating reclaimed tide lands is similar to that of prairie lands, with perhaps this single exception: That while the prairies of the west are usually broken during the early summer months, these lands may be broken at any season of the year.

Mr. Warren's method is to sow oats on all that is broken in winter, and in spring prior to June 1. After such the land is once plowed and then sowed with timothy or clover, which insures a crop of from two to three tons of good hay to the acre, and subsequently it will produce from three to four tons to the cutting, each annually, for many years, besides furnishing fall pasture of sufficient value to pay all the expenses of harvesting the hay.

Wheat, rye, corn and all kinds of vegetables, grasses and fruits which can be cultivated anywhere in this latitude or climate, and they are unsurpassed in point of fertility; while the contrast between them and the uplands for general farming, gardening or grazing is almost as marked as it is between the beautiful valley of the Genesee, in New York, and the sandy sage plains of Colorado. There are hundreds of thousands of acres near the mouth of the Columbia and along the bays and inlets of the coast, both north and south, awaiting cultivation.

WHY SO LONG NEGLECTED.

In this vicinity thousands of acres of tide-lands have been owned and occupied by the pioneers of Oregon for forty years, and, as I have already said, five years ago, as I have already said, there was not fifty acres of reclaimed land anywhere on the Columbia.

Why? The principal reason is, that it requires both time and capital to insure success; and few are willing and many unable to expend the necessary amount of each, at once. To illustrate: A owns 200 acres which he desires to reclaim; B owns the same amount, but has not the means to do it. C has an adjoining tract, but has no faith in the enterprise. Now in all probability these several parcels of land are so situated that the whole can be reclaimed at about the same expense as either part, and C, who refuses to dike, refuses also to sell, and there is no law which will compel him to pay his proportion of the expense or even grant a right of way across his premises.

But "nothing is so successful as success." The experiments of the last few years have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the practicability of diking. The "Big Van Winkles" are waking up; companies are being formed; individuals are actively at work, and it is hardly possible to predict the grand results which will be achieved during the next decade. R. R. WARREN.

A Souvenir from the King of Siam.

Before the Siamese embassy sailed from this country to England a pleasing episode took place at New York in its presence, which was alike agreeable to the parties immediately concerned and the limited number of spectators present. Some time ago P. G. Sanford, as the agent of a rifle manufacturing company, sold to the Siamese government a number of repeating rifles, with which the king was so well pleased that he transmitted to our Siamese consul, Torrey—who is now home on a leave of absence—the decoration of the "Golden Flower" (Pouya Mala), to be delivered into the hands of Mr. Sanford, which office was duly performed, as has been stated. The document containing the offer of the decoration was enclosed in a large white envelope and accompanied by a gold medal, which was pinned to Mr. Sanford's breast by Consul Torrey. Before taking their departure from the United States the members of the Siamese embassy expressed themselves as well pleased with their entertainment, their country and their people.

Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce, the newly appointed governor of Dakota, has cherished a desire for that particular office since 1881. At that time he was mentioned inside quietly that in the capacity of governor of Dakota he could have an income held in turn secured to, and ought to rather sufficient momentum to land himself in the United States senate. Some interested friends will not watch Gilly's efforts to overcome stand and smile at the News balancing on the safety valve.

The other day Mrs. Scoville, now known as Mrs Snow, the sister of the late Charles Guiteau, stated that her former husband was absolutely merry again, and that she had a lot of wedding stationery that they had not used, and which she proposed to send him, from good and generous spirit, to facilitate matters on the occasion.

"I am a merchant and planter," writes Mr. T. N. Humphrey of Tennessee, "and it gives me great pleasure to say that for severe coughs and colds Allen's Lung Balsam is the best remedy now offered for sale. I have induced many to try it with the best

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

TUESDAY, July 22.

Cloudy but warmer weather obtains the entire length of the valley to-day. In the eastern section rain fell last night at Ritzaria and Dayton. At other points the sky is lowercast, but the temperature ranges from 64 to 75.

Overland receipts include 20 tcs hams, 26 bxs soap, 100 cs canned goods, 15 cs bacon, 10 hf lard, 5 bbls baking powder, 2 cs cigarettes, 197 pkgs tobacco, 100 bbls beer, 40 bxs 380 kgs nails.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 264 bbls flour, 440 ctls oats, 208 ctls bran, 21 sks potatoes, 6365 lbs wool, 150 lbs hides, 35 cs eggs, 2 pkgs butter. Also, 2837 ctls wheat, 796 bbls flour, 242 ctls bran, 60 905 lbs wool, 343 lbs hides, from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits only a steady tone in the absence of business. The few wooden vessels in port are not being ferried and shippers are backward. In futures there is little interest manifested. The prevailing uncertainty no doubt prevents the booking of more tonnage this way, as offers of vessels have been made at rates above the views of shippers.

WHEAT—All reported markets are quiet but steady, with the exception of Chicago, which is still one cent. With us the same inactive condition is continued. The receipt of two lots from the upper Columbia is noted, one on old purchase account and the other on consignment.

OATS—Good feed sold down to 46 cents, and this is about the top of the market. Values appear to be steadily declining under free offerings and nearness of new crop.

POTATOES—Receipts less, but stocks and offerings are fully equal to the request. Dealers continue to pay 75 cents per central for lots of good.

HAY—The possibility of damage by rains has caused some holders to cut up, but dealers were not pressed to buy and no advance is established. Quote good timothy at $10@12.

MILLSTUFF—Bran in large receipts but some of it goes forward to San Francisco. Jobbing values steady and unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Sun dried apples @@ 10c, factory in boxes 10@18c, eastern in barrels 9@c, pears in boxes 15c, sun dried plums 1@2½c, boxes 10c, peaches 12@14c, prunes 8@12c, figs 9c, raisins $1 75@2 per box.

BUTTER—Ordinary local brings 20c and dairy 24 @26c. No imported of consequence now being offered.

CHICKENS—Not so firm and old sold off to $5 as top figures. Young bring $3@3 50. Market weaker with supplies showing some increase.

EGGS—Steady at 20 cents.

SALMON—The following from Sunday's *Astorian* will interest those who have wagered new nets on a short pack: History is said to be precept teaching by example. If this is so, the probable outcome of the business so far as salmon fishing on the Columbia river is concerned, will probably be this—no more fishing in April, and not much in May. Last year fish were seventy-five and ninety cents all through the season, and at this price canners packed half a million cases. Then came the glut in July, boats coming in loaded down with salmon that went begging at two bits apiece, and canners who had filled their cans with high priced fish stood and saw fish equally as good thrown away because there was not capacity enough in the canneries to get away with it. Last year as they came. The catch from Alderbrook to Unlontown was lined with the festering carcasses of the finest Chinook salmon, from which the bellies had been cut, and any man could have all he wanted for the asking.

This year brings the same state of affairs. The chief difference is that the canners' supplies are not quite so plenty as they were in 1883.

In April very little fishing was done. The Cutting and one or two other companies packed through April the first month of the season, but there was nothing till May. The May run was a little below the average; the June run about equal to that of last, but about the 5th of July came a rush from the sea that took all the utmost capacity of the fishermen to catch and the canners to prepare. During the last week the fish have come in incredible quantities, and the price has decreased to four bits and even less. Some of the canneries will shut down to-morrow, more on Wednesday, several quits on Thursday, and the close of this week will see few of the thirty-eight putting up any salmon. As to the future, the oldest and most experienced in the business say: "We don't know."

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

The condition of the crops both at home and abroad is a subject of vital importance, as the present and future of commercial men, and the future course of events depends much upon the outcome of the next six weeks or two months. The latest advices from Europe have not been so favorable as last week, stormy weather having done much damage in England and on the continent, particularly in Hungary and Russia, while India has been suffering from a severe drouth. In marked contrast to this condition of affairs abroad our own crop prospects seem to grow better week by week, and have reached a point that promises a yield beyond precedent. The weather for the past ten days has been very favorable in Minnesota and Dakota for winter wheat, and in many localities heavy yields of rye and barley are almost assured. The spring crop of spring wheat in Dakota looks very promising. It has very generally passed the danger from drouth by which it was threatened toward the end of last month, and the present favorable weather is forcing the growth rapidly, as proven upon the milky state of its grown, which is always a most critical period. The harvest of all the cereals in the northern tier of states is expected to be from a week to ten days earlier this season than is usual. According to reports received by the agricultural department of the state of Illinois the crops are generally in a good state of cultivation and the stand is above an average. There has probably never been a better prospect for corn than there now exist. The condition of the northern counties of the state gives encouragement for an average yield per acre. The condition promises 20 per cent. larger yield than last year at corresponding date and 36 per cent. larger yield than in July, 1882. The area of corn in the northern counties is 2 per cent. less than last season. The area is larger than in 1883 in the following northern counties, to-wit: Knox, Mercer, Peoria, Putnam and Warren. The prospects are encouraging for nearly an average yield of corn in the central counties, which include what is generally known as the corn belt of the state. The condition has been improving since the reports were received at the department of agriculture, and an average or better yield per acre is assured in the majority of the largest corn counties in the state. Missouri promises nearly 22,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is 1,342,341 bushels less than 1883, but the area from decreased acreage. The July estimates from Ohio place the yield of that state at 35,000,000 bushels, or about equal to 36,000,000 last year. The condition of the cotton crop is still favorable for an increased yield as compared with last year. At present the indications point to a yield that will give us a large surplus of cereals and cotton for marketing abroad, and this surplus will find a ready market in consequence of the reduced yield of the great wheat growing sections of Europe.—*New York Shipping List.*

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Columbia sails from San Francisco to-morrow.

The State of California sails hence Friday night.

High tides at Astoria to-morrow at 12:31 A. M. and 2:14 P. M.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the keeper of the light station at Cape Flattery reports a total of 1875 vessels passing that station. The total is made up of 778 ships, 691 barks, 23 brigs, 444 schooners, 8 sloops and 522 steamers.

The bark Navesink is now 25 days out from Hong Kong for this port, and is daily expected. She brings about 20,000 mats rice as bulk of cargo. The Kirkwood, in coal from Sydney, is now 31 days out from 35 N. She has evidently met calms. The Lord Law, from Hull, is 113 days out with a cargo of coal. Of the six vessels now en route from Liverpool, the most ship Gitendale leads in 104 days, and she is over two days ahead of the rest of the fleet. The Alphoto is 115 days out from London, and should soon report herself. From Glasgow the well known City of York is out 102 days. Those are the leading vessels now headed this way, and the only ones expected in the next thirty days, as it is not expected that any of the Troon barks from Rio will report in that time.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

Weather, foggy; wind, light; southwest.

Receipts—Wheat, 2960 ctls; flour, 6500 qr sacks; oats, 700 ctls; potatoes, 4000 sks; eggs, 4500 dz; hay.

Freight—Unchanged; is steady at last quotations; shippers show very little disposition to charter ahead.

Wheat—Spot—Steady and quiet; No. 1 shipping, $1 37½; choice shipping, $1 40. Futures—Quiet but firm. No. 1 white, seller the year, $1 36½; buyer the year, $1 42.

Flour—Market well supplied and dull.

Barley—Spot—Firm; moderate demand; feed, 86@ 85c. Futures—No. 1 feed, seller August, 82½; seller the year, 91½; buyer the year, 92c.

Oats—Market very quiet. $1 50 bid for bright new arrivals.

Sacks—Bags—Prices and general features of the market are unchanged.

Potatoes—Offerings heavy, and buyers have pretty much their own way. Early Rose, 45@55c; Garnet Chiles, 75c.

Hides—Dull and quotably lower. Usual selection, 10c; kip, 10½; calf, 20c.

Tallow—4@5c.

Salmon—So encouraging feature in note; prices nominal.

Wool—Business dull, but prices not materially changed.

Eggs—Weak. California, 17½@22½c; eastern, 19@ 20c.

Butter—Supply of common to large. Fresh roll, choice and extra choice, 22½@25c; eastern packed, 12½@17½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 22.

August options—Wheat, lower, 80½c; pork, steady, $24; lard lower, $7 02½; ribs, higher, $7 85; short ribs, steady, $7 85 cash.

BRADSTREET'S JOBBERS' BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 22.

Floating cargoes—Steady.

On passage and for shipment—Steady.

Weather—Close and heavy, but not bad for crops.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

Spot—Market steady.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, July 22.

Spot market—Wheat and flour quiet.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, 4 82½@4 83½; commercial, 4 82.

Transfers, 2c.

Bank of England rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, $1 10½.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, 14 83½; short, $4 85½.

Good commercial, from 1 to ⅛c lower; documentary, 2 to 1⅛c lower.

D. S. Bonds—$⅛, 100; 4⅛s, 112½; 4s, 120¾.

LONDON, July 22.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 50½.

U. S. Bonds—4⅛s, 113⅝; 4s, 123¾. Closed—4⅛s, 113⅝; 4s, 123¾.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT LUDLOW, July 21.—Arrived Sh Sacramento and sch Reporter, San Francisco.

CAPE HANCOCK, July 22.—4 P. M.—Bar smooth; cloudy; wind west; 7 miles.

ASTORIA, July 22.—8 A. M.—Hazy; wind, southwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Arrived—Sh Queen of the Pacific, Victoria; str Mariposa, Honolulu. Sailed—Str Arcata, Coos bay; str Santa Cruz, Portland; str Wellington, Departure bay; brk Ella, Honolulu; bg Orient, Umpqua; sch Laura May, Coos bay. Cleared—Str Columbia, Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Sh Medallion, San Francisco.

SYDNEY, July 13.—Sailed—Br sh Cabul, Wilmington.

THE HOTELS.

BOSTON HOUSE.

D C Tedford, St Helens
Geo Boerdner, Seattle
Chas H Hall, N Y
Miss L S Pardee, N Y
O L Hopper, do
G A Kelly, Olympia
Curtis Baird, do
E J Lamming, Albany

Thos Goodman, S F
Benj Schloss, do
L Schreny, do
A Rothschild, do
H B Fisher, Jamestown
Jas K Shull, Minnesota
W O Owens, Jr & w
Stevens

ARRIVED.

E J Westlake, St Paul
Gen H Anderson, St Paul
H E Wadsworth, N Y
O B Coble, St Paul
Miss Miller, Washington
Hon W Mitchell, do
Greenleaf Clark, St Paul
O Davis, Seattle
L H Friendly, Eugene
Chas F Sites, Lorello Ter
H Urbham, do

Miss Gog Suffern, St Paul
C J Stough, Chicago
H H Doerborn, Seattle
H Miller & w, Washington
Miss Goldhill, do
Hon T Wilson, do
Wm P Sturgis, w & 2 dtrs, Walla Walla
S H Ray, Springfield O
J L Lucas, Corvallis

QUINNY HOUSE.

C F Webb, Tacoma
C S Jenkins, do
E B Palmer, Phila
O Lewis, Ainsworth
Mrs Geo Suffern, Brooklyn
J M Hume, Chicago
John Monroe, St Paul
H S Waldo, do
Mrs C S Meyers, Tacoma
E D Bornes, Dallas
S F Slater, Idaho
A N Clark & w, Oregon
R D Evans, N P R R
W Crittenden, Helena
T F Gilman, C & C R R
C P Gilbert, Salem
Wm E Dodd, Ashland
W B Bell, do
C L Bartlett, St Paul
G V Smelling, Medina
W P Perry, O R & N
J Gilvee & w, Ontario

R D Fox, Oakland
M S Tyler, Kansas City
S L Young, The Dalles
G Jones, Salem
W Brown, Milwaukee
J A Walker, Oregon
Thos N Jolns, Dallas
Gen Sanbert, Roseburg
A Vanier & w, Chico
J W Day, Minneapolis
E Murch, Cincinnati
C F Smith, Corvallis
F M Morrill, do
C W Giles, do
U N Fawcett, do
J B Chambers, Dallas
Ed McAvin, Seattle
James White, St Louis, Mo
L White, do
Mrs H White, do
Miss N White, do
Miss T White, do

MERCHANT HOTEL.

D McCutcheon & w, Helena
J W Casey, Butte Mont
J Rourke, New Mexico
J S O Crawford, Minn
Smith Dondo, New Orleans
W D Works, Columbus O
L Hull, Farmington Ill
Jas Bird, do
John Geidle, do
M H Lilley, Bellamy, Mo
J Hogan, do
John Tarrk fam, Utica Ill
B Bailey, Utica Ill
O N Denny & w, Dalles

R Thompson, Kalama
G C Howell, Mt Vernon O
J L Brim, Minn
J H Wagner, Rock Rapids
W Horner, St Paul
D B Wade, St Louis
Maj Trimble, Trenton Mo
Capt L B Brown, do
W Graham, do

ST. CHARLES.

O S Murray, Oregon City
H D Scholl & w, Fort Gr
H Schmidlin, do
C M Authony & w, Clay Center, Kan
Miss Clark, New Tacoma
J W Matlock, Eugene
J A Shaw, Holden, Mo
J L Hurd, Rochester, Minn
C A Bennett, Dallas
W Gritten ten, Helena
P Glenn, Dallas
G R Bailey, Texas
Y Kratz, w & 2 dtrs, Or
E E Moro & w, Kansas C
Mrs E Lee, Dr, Kan
Mrs Pearson & 2 c, Mich
A Coolidge, Silverton
F T Bower, Silverton
J L Lysaght & w, Helena
G W Hart ng, St Minneville

J F Taylor, St Paul
F B Alexander, Astoria
C E Powers, do
J P Scott, Ainsworth
O P Cramp, Canyon City
F M Davis, Farmington
J G Jennings, do
S D Cameron, W Salmon
W Lew, Spokane
M Dooley, do
G W Williams, Cascades
Rev S Hughes, Nortony
S B Bowerman, Bloomfield, Ga
Mrs Smith, Albany
Miss S Warren, Forest Gr
B L Morris ng, Vancouver
L McNally, Eureka
D Latrandie, Astoria

MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

Alpha	1	Ophir	2 70
Alta	2	Overman	2 20
Belcher	2	Potosi	2 75
Best & Belcher	2	Sierra Nevada	2 60
Bodie Con	3	Union Con	2 90
Bullion	1	Utah	1 80
Caledonia	2	Yellow Jacket	2 60
Chollar	3		
Con Imperial	1		
Con Virginia	3		
Crown Point	1		
Eureka Con	2		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 22.

N. P. Common	17½	Pacific Mail	31½
N. P. Preferred	44½	North Western	91¾
Or. S. Trans	8½	Lake Shore	74½
Or. Imp. Stock	9	New York Central	104
Or. Imp. Bonds	64½	Erie	19½
Western Union	85		

OREGON QUOTATIONS.

Or. S. Trans	8½	O R & N Stock	73½
Or. Imp. Stock	9	Western Union	85½

WOMAN'S SUFFERING AND RELIEF.

Those languid, tired, nervous sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, that no ordinary doubt that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; giving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that, in every sense reliable, Hop Bitters. Irregular, new and whimsical symptoms of your system believed in time, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. Sleeplessness or nervousness are but some one of probably a thousand symptoms that Hop Bitters is sure to overcome. Nothing can be so grateful and soon such an interval in your sufferings from Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was afflicted with kidney and urinary
Trouble
For twenty years.
After trying a few bottles and patent medicines I could find no relief. I used two bottles of Hop
Bitters,
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
All the time. I recommend it especially. B. F. Booth, Shelbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

Brandreth, Ph.D., May 8, '83.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, &c. I have not been on a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All I say is, thank God for them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

Shoot Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $300 does not feel good than one bottle of Hop Bitters. They also relieved my wife of all pain in her nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."

B. M. AUBURN, New York.

SOUTH BLOOMINGTON, O., May 1, 1883.

Sirs: I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it cured me more good than all the doctors. MISS S. S. BOURNE.

Baby Saved.

We are so grateful for the fact that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and uncommon disease by the use of Hop Bitters that we make it a duty to say so. MRS. A. M. PERRY, Rochester, N. Y.

Be sure the genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" on their name.

The Pre-Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the ravages of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in years long past. The rare Ayer's Hair Vigor did, and not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR does

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Fruitvale, Tennessee*, had at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of Hair Vigor started a new growth of soft, downy hair all to his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Is not a dye, but by healthful stimulation of the roots and hair glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly bleached by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dan druff, itching, and an noying sores, are a quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. Record HERBERT BOWEN, *Maynard's Mills, Ala.*, of Sabelle Itching of the Scalp; J. N. CARTER, Jr., *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovelaceville, Ky.*, of Tetter Sores; MISS BESSIE H. BEBLOE, *Washington, D. C.*, of Scaly Diseases and Dandruff. The debility of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, clean, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

TRADE CAUTION!!

Many Housekeepers and Restaurants refill the Lea & Perrins' bottle with spurious mixture and steal the GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE

OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a CELEBRATED MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Middras, Bengal, India.

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Sold by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.

STEAM COOKED CEREALS.

Choicest Foods in the World for Old and Young.

American Breakfast Cereals.

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A. H. CUSHMAN & CO., C. H. CUSHMAN & CO., C. H. CUSHMAN & CO., C. H. CUSHMAN & CO.

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